

## The Patron of Husbandry.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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We deeply regret to announce the death of Bro. James A. McReynolds, Chaplain of New Hope Grange of this county, which occurred on the 3d inst., from paralysis. He was an earnest, devoted member of the Order, a consistent Christian, an honest man and a good citizen.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of New Hope Grange, April 28, 1879, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove from labor to eternal rest Brother JAMES A. McREYNOLDS, late Chaplain of this Grange; therefore, resolved,

1. That in the death of Bro. McReynolds this Grange has lost a worthy member and an efficient officer, the community a useful citizen, and his family a faithful protector.

2. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him "whose ways are past finding out," we tender our hearty sympathy to the afflicted household of our deceased brother.

3. That this hall be draped, and the members of this Grange wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

J. RUSSELL,  
W. F. BARKSDALE,  
R. H. HALBERT,  
Committee.

### SPRIT OF THE ORDER.

We have too little confidence in each other and in mankind generally. The want of this is felt in the work of our Order. Confidence in the veracity of mankind is the foundation and support of all society, all organizations and the only hope for the perpetuity of a republican form of government. The knowledge we receive from the historian, the traveler, the naturalist and scientist is generally based upon this principle. Even in the most common events of life, we are compelled to proceed upon the confidence we place in others.—Worthy Master Woodman, of Michigan.

What our farmers need at the present time is concert of action. Before they can act together they must meet in council and talk over the affairs of common and pressing interest. We know of no other school better adapted to this purpose than the Grange. If any of the subordinate Granges are not in good working order, the members themselves are in fault. No institution will run without application of force. The grist-mill must have the applied power. The greater the power the more effect the machinery and the nicer the adjustment of part to part, the more efficient will be the work and the more valuable the product.—Dirigo Rural.

The Grange has ceased to be an experiment and has become an accomplished fact, and the members are much more ready to engage in Grange enterprises and discussions than formerly. There is much less friction. It is easier by far to make our meetings interesting and satisfactory than during the first year of the organization, and a large interest always insures a full hall with us. But we are also conscious that notwithstanding this fact, prudence would dictate no relaxation of effort, but quite the contrary, we should be stimulated to renewed exertions to elevate our calling to the dignity and position among the industries to which its magnitude justly entitles it.—Grange Visitor.

This thing of working together—of laying plans and making orders—seems to be one of the most difficult things for the Grange to learn. It is not an uncommon thing for a Grange to send off an order for good one week, and the next week send off another for the same goods for other members, whereas had all ordered together they would all have secured lower prices and cheaper freight. There is no Grange but can make a success of purchasing as a Grange, if the members will unite together; and there is no Grange that can make much of a success at Grange purchases if each member acts independently. If we wish to make the financial feature of the Order a success, we must co-operate.—R. S. T., in Ohio Live Paron.

The time has come for action. "To be, or not to be, that is the question." We need not here eulogize the Patrons of Husbandry. We all know that it is the best institution that has ever been organized for the advancement and protection of the interests of the farmer. The Order has proved itself eminently efficient to accomplish all its most laudable ends; and yet, there is no disguising the fact—this great and good cause is failing in Georgia, and if not resuscitated by immediate action, it must dwindle into a premature and unhonored grave. To resuscitate the Grange, we must meet the danger which threatens its destruction, face to face, with the firm resolve to do or die. Every effort is produced by some sufficient cause, let us first seek the cause, and then if possible, remove it, and re-organize upon a wiser and surer foundation.—Georgia Planter and Granger.

The conclusion of the children from the Grange is a wrong, and injurious to all, old as well as young. The boy of to-day is the man to-morrow, and the farmer-boy of to-day will be the farmer of to-morrow. The youths of to-day will in a few years own and till these broad acres. The girl of to-day must soon be the house-wife and grasp the household cares. They should be educated, for the boy must farm and the girl keep the house, more properly than their parents have done. What better school than the Grange? What better lesson than the experience of their elders? That farmers' sons spend twelve hours cultivating corn to half an hour cultivating their minds; that farmers' daughters have no time to cultivate social graces or their hearts' warm soil; that our Granges miss much by the absence of the best bright faces of our winsome lads and lassies; that they would bring earnestness, animation, and the warm impulses of young blood with them, and that by the

influence of their associations weak Granges would be strengthened, dormant Granges aroused, and not one Grange die where fifty do now, are facts that need no argument.—J. H. in Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

### FROM TEXAS.

At a meeting of the Grimes County Pomona Grange, held at Martin's Prairie on the 8th of April, the question being agitated in regard to Worthy Overseer A. J. Rose, of the Stute Grange, lecturing to the Granges of this county, it was unanimously resolved—

That it is the desire of this body that he shall lecture to its Subordinate Granges. That this Pomona Grange earnestly desires and solicits the co-operation of all the Pomona Granges between this county and Bro. Rose's residence at Salado, Bell county, by soliciting him to lecture in their Subordinate Granges also, or, if more convenient, that the Subordinate Granges of said counties take the subject into consideration, as, by their so doing, it will make a connecting link, and said Granges can all have the benefit of his lectures at small cost.

That W. P. Davis be appointed a committee to confer with said Granges on this subject, either by letter or by causing these resolutions to be published in the Examiner and Patron and THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY, as to him may seem best.

Fraternally, W. P. DAVIS.

Iola, April 19.

### HOPKINS COUNTY.

Editor Patron: On the 12th inst., a portion of three Granges in this county met in council. The object was to consider the propriety of starting a co-operative store. After the subject of co-operation, as recommended by the National Grange, was thoroughly discussed, we came to the conclusion that we, as farmers, would attend to our own business. The call was made by the chairman for shares, \$5 being a share, and 200 shares were taken at once. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and report on the 26th inst. at McCorkle Grange, 411, when it is expected we will complete the organization. It is not expected that we will have a large amount to start upon, but we are determined to do our own business, and save what we pay to the middlemen and speculators. I will keep you posted on the progress of our enterprise.

Fraternally, H. C. DIAL.

Sulphur Springs, April 22.

### FROM LOUISIANA.

THE CASH AND CO-OPERATIVE VERSUS THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Editor Patron: Mr. Bertram was one of those honest, well-meaning men, who would be a good Patron if he could. Year after year it was a tight matter for him to settle up; he always fell a little behind, and had not one dollar left from his cotton crop to join in the co-operative store or send in bulk to T. J. Carver, New Orleans. On the 20th of January last he sold his whole cotton crop, seven bales, to his merchant, at an average of \$35 per bale—in all, \$245. His account was all purchases of actual necessities, and when summed up amounted to \$250.53. In order to meet his indebtedness, he deferred purchasing till he had settled up the old account. As usual, he supplied himself luxuriously on the day he opened his new account, and went rejoicingly to his expectant family, with a bottle of whiskey, which he emptied before he reached home, and a present for each of his seven children.

His noble wife, after all the goods were exhibited, carefully examined the account, which read about as follows: 600 lbs. clear suet, 12¢, \$75; 60 lbs. coffee, 30¢, \$18; 100 lbs. sugar, 15¢, \$15; shoes, per pair, \$2.25; tobacco, 80¢; flour, per bbl., \$12; nails, 10¢; etc.—sum total, \$250.53. She then turned to Carver's old price list, and found bacon quoted at 6¢, sugar 8¢, shoes, \$1.12, flour \$6.50, soda 6¢, nails 3¢, molasses 40¢, etc.

Mrs. B. compared each item, and found that with the cash she could have duplicated this \$250 for \$125. She was troubled, for she too well remembered how hard she and the children had toiled to help make this \$245 worth of cotton. While reflecting over this hardship, Mr. B. cried out—

"Credit, wife."

"Credit, indeed!" said his better half. "Have we got to give one-half our hard earnings for six months' credit? We have actually paid for 1,000 pounds of meat and only got 600 pounds. 80 gallons of molasses and only got 40. \$80 worth of cloth and got \$35 worth, and four barrels of flour and got two. It is duty we owe to ourselves and our children to give them 80 gallons of molasses, 4 barrels of flour, 1,200 pounds of meat, out of their hard labor. But see: every time we give our poor children one pound of meat, one gallon of molasses, or \$1 of anything, we give this rich merchant just as much; besides, our children are suffering for many necessities, schooling, for instance, but we must take away what really belongs to them, and give it to this rich merchant!"

Mr. Granger did not seek whiskey to hide this discovery, but sought his generous merchant for an explanation. The merchant did not pretend to deny these undeniable figures, but took down two or three ledgers, and in his portfolio showed him worthless notes and papers to the amount of thousands of dollars, all of which he once "thought good." One hundred per cent profit is a legitimate credit business. "Now," said the merchant, "somebody had to make these good. I would be bankrupt."

The Granger thought it was an outrage to tax him to make up these bad debts, but the merchant silenced him by reminding him of the old adage—"he that lieth with fleas."

Fellow Patrons, spurn all the allurements of credit. Speculation will often take that seven bales of cotton out of dog's bed. The best paying capital any farmer can have is enough money to pay for his supplies during the year.

How many Patrons give one-half their crops to perpetuate this credit system? how many that are ignorant of this fact? They see and feel its bitter fruits, but do not understand the real cause.

Fraternally, JOSEPH ABBOTT.

Union parish, April 20.

### THE RIGHT KIND OF CO-OPERATION.

Editor Spirit of Kansas: As proof positive that the plan of co-operation recommended by the National Grange and adopted by the Kansas State Grange (the Rochdale) is not only sound in theory but practical among Patrons, I desire to call attention to the following eleventh quarterly report of the Johnson County Co-operative Association, from January 1, to April 1, 1879:

STOCK.	
Capital at commencement of quarter,	\$5,592.26
Capital at close of quarter,	6,556.16
MONTHLY SALES.	
January,	\$5,926.51
February,	7,108.31
March,	10,929.96
Total,	\$23,964.78

PROFITS.	
Profits on sales for quarter,	\$2,381.60
Clerk hire, rent, etc.,	\$996.85
Interest on money invested,	139.80
Total expense,	1,136.65
Net profits,	\$1,244.95

DIVIDENDS.	
Per cent rebate on purchases to stockholders,	15.73
Per cent rebate on purchases to Patrons,	7.86
Library fund,	\$31.12

It will be noticed that the above is an extract from the eleventh quarterly report of the above named association. Less than three years ago the Patrons of Johnson county commenced business at Olathe on a very small capital. They adopted the Rochdale plan of co-operation in the beginning, and have made only such changes in the rules as experience and the different conditions and systems of business in this country seem to make necessary and proper.

Now, I submit to those who are disposed to complain that the Grange is not profitable in dollars and cents, this question: "Does it pay to be a Patron in Johnson county?" If so, it can be made to pay in any other county; and if we do not receive a rebate upon our purchases, the fault must be with ourselves.

WM. SIMS,  
Master Kansas State Grange.

### SENATOR DAVIS' SPEECH.

The best speech of the whole series on the Army bill, because of its judicial calmness and impartiality, was delivered by Senator Davis, of Illinois, Tuesday. His remarks will carry great weight, not only because he handled the subject with great clearness and ability, but because of his former standing as a Republican.

There is one very striking passage in the speech regarding the duty of Congress at the present time. It is as follows:

"It is, Mr. President, in my judgment, the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country and the way to relieve them. With the past buried and discussions on living issues the people would soon regain confidence, which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties, for both parties in Congress on any question of practical legislation fall to pieces, but it would have the most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country. Without intending to reflect upon the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes or the opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles, which lead to wealth and social happiness, requires a cessation from agitation on past subjects, and that sound policy dictates the cultivation of peace and good will between the sections. The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long as the old conflict between the North and South is used at each recurring Presidential election as an instrumentality of party success."

The above is a statesmanlike utterance. It reflects the sentiments of nine-tenths of the voting population. The blame for the present heated controversy rests with the Republicans, who refuse to tolerate legislation providing for free elections and wiping out the severe laws connected with the policy of reconstruction. In the last Congress they obstructed the repeal of these obnoxious laws in the Senate, where they had control, and thus forced an extra session. This step was taken because of the opinion of the Republican leaders that they could gain more for their party by reviving sectional animosities than by giving attention to the live issues of the day, and in this spirit the controversy has been conducted.

Senator Davis' speech will meet with a hearty response from the conservative element of the country. We are glad to know that he agrees with the Greenbackers in the belief that the country is in need of legislation to remedy the industrial condition. It is flippantly asserted in some quarters that the best thing Congress can do is to adjourn, as the entering upon general legislation would interfere with the "business prospect." Sound thinkers realize that there is a present "business prospect," and that legislation is necessary to restore prosperity. Senator Davis holds to this view.—New Haven Union.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear young men complain that their early schooling was deficient in quantity, poor in quality, or—if neither of these—was "washed through boyish indifference and folly." They are free to admit, they knew more, they are daily wasting opportunities which, if improved, would in a few years give them a fairly good education. They think themselves too old to learn, and spend more time regretting their lack of knowledge than would suffice to give them the knowledge they need. It is said that the father of Professor Sumner, of Yale College, could neither write nor read when he came to this country, a young English mechanic. Within twenty years thereafter he was known as one of the best read men in Hartford, one of the most cultivated communities in the country. Instead of wasting his time in idle regrets for his deficient schooling, he learned to read, and read to good purpose. In a similar way many of the best, most honored, and most successful men our country has known have begun their acquaintance with let-

ters after reaching manhood; and there is no reason why the most illiterate mechanic in our land, if he possessed of natural ability and a sincere purpose, may not increase his enjoyment in life, his opportunities for improving his social and financial condition, and the chances of his family for the highest success in life, by an honest effort to retrieve by study the disadvantages by which early poverty or lack of educational opportunities has surrounded him.—Scientific American.

### A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

If the extensive and somewhat varied discussions relative to the motives and causes of the negro exodus have made clear the fact that the system on which the agricultural industry of the South, and particularly of this State, is conducted, is a vicious one, they have not been altogether profitless. There is no doubt that much of the dissatisfaction among the negroes can be traced, indirectly, to this system. They complain that they work hard and faithfully through the entire season and, at the end of the year, are no better off than they were at the commencement, and, in fact, are really in debt. Admitting that this is true, is it not also true that the planters are in the same condition? How many of them are there who, when their crop is sold, have any surplus cash, or how many of them are there who are financially better off than they were five years ago? The number is so insignificant that it would not be creditable to have it known. Why is this? The soil is rich and productive. In no section of the country is the value of the yield per acre so great as it is in this State. How is it then that the planters are poor, and that the negroes are poor, and that everybody is dissatisfied and grumbling? There must be something radically wrong somewhere. The farmers of the Northwest, who have not half the advantages of soil and climate, are rich and prosperous. What is the secret of their success and of our failure? It can be stated in a sentence. Their system of farming is based on cash; our system of planting is based on credit. The farmers there own their own crops; the planters here do not. Under the cash system, the farmers secure their labor and everything they need at the very lowest rates, and they sell their crops when the market is at its best. Under the credit system, the planters pay almost a double price for everything they get, they are forced to sell their crops at the dictation of their commission merchants. Can any industry, and particularly agricultural industry, carry such a load and prosper? The idea that the negro is dependent upon the planter, and that both share in the crop, is very nice in theory, but in practice it is a sad failure. The planter, without ready cash to supply his needs is compelled to pay heavy usury, and the negro, being in the same predicament, is charged at the little country stores two hundred per cent profit for everything he gets. The money lenders and country shopkeepers feel justified in demanding heavy usury and large profits, because their security is not the best kind. If the crops fail they have to suffer the loss. They furnish the money and the supplies, but they take good care to charge enough for them. There must be a change in the system before the planting interests of the State can become prosperous. The negroes must be paid promptly in cash, and planters must own their crops. The money which goes into the pockets of the usurer and the storekeepers must remain with the planters and the negroes. When this change is effected there will be no further occasion for dissatisfaction among the negroes or grumbling among the planters.—New Orleans paper.

A great robbery was committed when Congress at the beck of a few fanatical bullionists passed an act to replace the fractional paper currency notes with subsidiary silver coin. It cost just one hundred millions of dollars to effect the change, which was not demanded by the people and which has greatly inconvenienced business men. That man is a lunatic who will declare that the change effected is worth the enormous cost. Congress not only blundered in drawing in the fractional notes, but also in the law governing subsidiary silver coin. This latter defect is remedied by the bill which passed the House yesterday making the fractional silver coins exchangeable for greenbacks at all the sub-treasuries, and the copper and nickel coinage receivable at the post offices in sums of three dollars and less for postage stamps. This measure will be a great relief to the thousands of shopkeepers all over the country who are now burdened with small coin and are unable to dispose of it. If the bill passes it is believed the banks will receive the coin on deposit. The Senate Finance Committee lately adopted a resolution not to report any financial bills during the present session, the hard money men being in the majority, but it is believed that an exception will be made in favor of the Stephen's bill, which has the approval of all sides. The Senate will no doubt pass it, and it will be signed by the President.—New Haven Union.

Why do the hard money papers persist in the statement that John Sherman's refunding scheme will save the people fifteen millions annually? The fact is that Sherman is adding enormously to the burdens of the people. Instead of replacing the five-twenty bonds with four per cent bonds having thirty years to run, he should have paid off the five-twenties in greenbacks, thus wiping out the debt and putting an end to interest. Had this policy been adopted the greenbacks paid out for the bonds would have entered into the legitimate channels of trade, prices would have risen and the effect would have been beneficial to the whole country. The present policy is simply ruinous.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, writes from Illinois as follows: "I live in a settlement where I am the only one who takes an agricultural paper. The rest study politics, and instead of getting a living from the soil by cultivating it, they mortgage it. My farm, with one of two others, is all that remains for miles around not mortgaged." This statement needs no comment.

In the House of Representatives there are but six farmers, and two hundred and twenty-five lawyers.

### THE FILIBUSTERS ROUTED.

There is nothing now standing in the way of general legislation by the present Congress. The hard money men have been beaten at every point, and a spirited and instructive debate over measures of financial and tariff reform may be expected. There has never been any doubt over the attitude of the present House on the currency question. A majority of the members were elected pledged to favor the principles of the Greenback party. The people of the South and the bulk of the people of the West are in favor of the Greenback idea. The Democrats of these sections were only able to hold their own by espousing the people's cause. This is what created the indignation over Randall's election. The majority, having been elected on a Greenback platform, were in duty bound to place a Greenbacker in the Speaker's chair. The failure to do this roused a storm of indignation over the whole country, and the Democrats found out that they made a serious blunder.

No doubt the favorable progress of soft money tactics in the House lately, is due to this popular demonstration of protest against Randall's election. The first steps the Democrats took to retrieve lost prestige was to give extraordinary privileges to the finance committees. These committees can now report at any time, and a majority can assign a day for the discussion of measures so reported. This gives the soft money men full power over the doings of the House. After this victory the hard money men appealed to Randall to save them by making up the finance committees in their favor. He intended to do this, but the Western and Southern Democrats told him that their constituents could not be trifled with. Randall reluctantly gave way to the majority and framed the committees for soft money. Then filibustering was resorted to. The House adjourned over bill day—Monday's. This had to be abandoned. The people wouldn't stand it. Then the bullionists filibustered the Monday morning hour away. But this was of no avail. The Greenbackers put in their bills, accompanied by petitions, in a petition box, and they went to the regular committees. Notice was given that bills presented in this way would be objected to as irregular. Yesterday Mr. Stephens reported a bill from the Committee on Coinage, which he had presented through the petition box. It provides that subsidiary silver coins shall be a legal tender in sums not exceeding twenty dollars, and for the interchange of such coins and United States notes when presented at sub-treasuries in sums of ten dollars or multiples thereof. Objection was made, as per notice, to the consideration of the bill, but Speaker Randall overruled the point of order, and thus the filibusters were left without a peg to stand upon.

The situation is now better than ever for the Greenbackers. They can present all their measures at once and get them before the committees. The precedent now established will be observed in all succeeding Congresses. The victory is due to the attitude of the Greenback voters of the country. Randall wanted to serve the money power but he dared not. Now let the masses keep on in this rebellious spirit. If the Democrats sell out to Wall street in 1880 let them rebel as they did at the election of Randall, and the hard moneyites will again be routed. The victory in the House has been won at the point of the bayonet, so to speak. No thanks are due the Democratic leaders. It is a people's victory.—N. H. Union.

### NOT A REPUDIATOR.

The Khedive of Egypt and the keen-witted foreigners who raise his revenues have a stern sense of "the sacredness of contracts" that would put our American bondholders to the blush. The khedive has borrowed immense sums abroad to expend on his pleasures, and now as the French and English bondholders must be satisfied, the "fellahs" are far worse treated than our negro slave were. The natives from the district around each sugar factory are compelled to abandon work in their own fields and furnish gratuitously the manual assistance needed in the government mills and plantations. The people are driven with whips to their work in the field by men who have not that sense of ownership which in a large degree tempered the cruelty of slavery. In some of the villages the people are past help, sitting naked like wild beasts, eating roots and suffering with the endurance of despair.—New York Paper.

### BEAUTIES OF STOCK GAMBLING.

"Christian" men who would not for the world be caught at a faro bank or a game of draw poker, yet indulge in stock-gambling. Perhaps some "Christian" Californian is twenty thousand dollars richer by the dead Treasurer's loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—W. F. Casabona, first assistant city treasurer, committed suicide this afternoon. He left a note addressed to the coroner stating that he had been led into stock speculation by Alexander Austin, late city tax collector, who also committed suicide, and was a defaulter to a large amount. That he had \$35,000 in speculation; had used \$20,000 of the city's money to cover the margin, and being unable to restore it, said he had no resort but to follow Austin's example.

J. L. Fowler, Esq., of the Brookston neighborhood, informs us that everything in the farming line in his section is progressing most satisfactorily. Farmers have plowed deeper and better than ever before, and corn is looking splendidly. Cotton lands have been well prepared and the crop all planted. Recent rains have had a fine effect on growing crops.—Paris North Texan.

The farmers of Mississippi will exert more influence in political affairs this year than in any ten years of the past. When the farmers' reform ball gets in motion, there will be no stopping it.

Read the letter of Worthy Master Sims, of Kansas, in this paper. It must satisfy every Patron that the Rochdale system of co-operation in business pays. Try it.

We are using a very indifferent quality of paper, which was sent to us by mistake. In a few weeks, we will have a better quality and will then present our readers one of the best printed papers in the South.

### THE TRUE GRANGE PRINCIPLE.

In an early day of the organization of the Grange work the principle of co-operation in matters of buying and selling became engrafted in its scheme of practical business. This was all legitimate enough, but in the pressure of the time led to false notions and wilder schemes. What is right is not always expedient. To make money is not only right as proper but is commendable, and this "every way that's justified by honor" but plans of business often involve arduous risks, which none but a reckless man would attempt. Such was not intended the Grange, which far outstripped the National organizations in their plan of co-operation. The fundamental principles of business are that wild schemes are neither desirable nor safe and that a farmer cannot afford to indulge in any involving extended credit and onerous tribute. The borrower is servant to the lender. It proposes therefore as a matter of trade "to pay cash down." This is simple and maxim of worldly wisdom worth whole volumes on finance. The man who lives up to it is always safe. The hands who have adopted it through Grange influence have bridged over the gulf, who were well nigh overwhelmed by the deceitfulness of credit, and a large measure contributed to bring about the returning tide of prosperity. Out of this comes the second maxim, "Buy quantity and of first hands." Now, the fourths of the farmers have neither means nor the opportunity to do more than the other.

Associated effort, however, can do more and out of this come wholesale rates, retail quantities, and trifling expense handling. To what extent and in what manner this work shall be done, is left to the Subordinate Grange—but with recommendation of a plan in which long experience had proved an eminent success, facilitate operations, a general agent is appointed, who shall make contracts with manufacturers and wholesale dealers for the sale of goods to Patrons, and to them of the contracts. Agencies are established under the auspices of the Subordinate Grange for the sale of all the products of the farmer at the great center-trade—reliable, safe, and at reasonable expense. But with all this as optional, not obligatory, it inculcates the further principle, as a maxim of worldly wisdom, that high farming, carrying with it large crops, at the least expense, and with a continued fertility of soil, is more to be desired than big prices, and as an element of wealth and prosperity is open to co-operative effort.

That the farmer needed these aids to advance his interests, and that his prosperity reaches far beyond himself, is a question too simple and direct to require comment.—Grange Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—In a Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the State Debt to enquire if the State in its present condition can pay its debt in full, and if not what proportion can be paid, and at what rate of interest without danger of defaulting again. The committee shall receive proposals from the creditors of the State as to a compromise.

How to increase the yield per acre without expending more than is customary in labor, teams, implements, and seed is a vital question with every progressive farmer.

WM. MAXWELL, President.  
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION HOUSE.

On the Rochdale Plan, under the name and style of the

Southwestern Co-operative Association,

For the sale of—  
COTTON, SUGAR, TOBACCO  
And all products of the Soil, and  
THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES  
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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

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AND GRANGE ADVOCATE. A paper that advocates true reform in branches of Government; that espouses just cause of the farmer under all circumstances; that is not controlled by the cliques, factions, or any other party interests; that is independent, agricultural, Grange and Family journal. Will furnish to new subscribers on trial from April 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880 for Eighty (80) cents. THE FARMER'S FRIEND, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.

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